

# Report of Non-Indigenous Marine Shells Collected in the State of Washington

BY

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Small colorful specimens of *Nassarius* were found on the mud flats of Padilla Bay, Skagit County, Washington, on July 23, 1960. Mr. James H. McLean, graduate student at Stanford University, has identified these as *Nassarius fraterculus* (DUNKER, 1859), a species native to Japan. When or how this species was introduced into the Puget Sound area is unknown. It seems reasonable to assume that they were included with seed oysters from Japan before the Washington State Fisheries Department began the program of prior inspection of seed oyster shipments.

The collection was made in a portion of Padilla Bay near Bay View where there are no commercial oyster beds. *Ocenebra japonica* (DUNKER, 1860) and *Batillaria zonalis* (BRUGUIÈRE, 1792) were also present at this locality.

*Nassarius fraterculus* was also found in Samish Bay, Skagit County, Washington, in May 1963 in an area where *Crassostrea gigas* (THUNBERG, 1793) are grown commercially.

A new locality in Puget Sound for the Truncatellid, *Cecina manchurica* A. ADAMS, 1861, is the northeast corner of Birch Bay, Whatcom County, Washington. Specimens obtained April 25, 1963 were identified by Mr. R. R. Talmadge of Willow Creek, California, together with *Assiminea translucens* (CARPENTER, 1864) and *Phytia myosotis* (DRAPARNAUD, 1801). All three mollusks were found under *Salicornia* and driftwood at Cottonwood Beach.

A distinct species heretofore thought endemic only to Humboldt Bay, California, was collected on May 25, 1963 in Willapa Bay, Pacific County, Washington. Beautifully banded, small, smooth *Littorina* were found beneath an abandoned oyster cannery at Nahcotta. Comparison with the type specimens by Drs. G Dallas Hanna and Leo G. Hertlein indicated that the specimens were *Littorina newcombiana* (HEMPHILL, 1876). They were located in abundance among discarded oyster shells during a search for *Assiminea translucens* and *Phytia myosotis*.

Not in Washington State waters, but contiguous thereto, was a find off Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada, which considerably extends the range of an apparently rare species. A number of small iridescent blue shells were brought up from 250 fathoms west of the Island by a commercial drag boat in April 1962. Dr. Myra Keen of Stanford University identified these as *Solariella nuda* DALL, 1896. Dr. Harald A. Rehder, Curator, Division of Mollusks, Smithsonian Institution, concurs but believes these may represent the genus *Margarites*. In either case, relevant literature indicates that this species hitherto has not been found north of Monterey, California, ranging southward from there to off Lower California.

## REFERENCES CONSULTED

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1921. Summary of the marine shell-bearing mollusks of the north-west coast of America from San Diego, California, to the Polar Sea, mostly contained in the collection of the U. S. National Museum. Smithsonian. Inst., U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 112: pp. 1-217; pls. 1-22.

KEEN, A. MYRA

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1963. *Cecina* from the State of Washington: a new record for North America. Nautilus 76 (4): 150-151.

## BOOKS, PERIODICALS, PAMPHLETS

Proceedings of the Malacological Society of London  
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T. SOOT-RYEN - "Some nomenclatural changes in the family Mytilidae." [Notes availability of a generic name, *Vilasina* SCARLATO, 1960, ex BARTSCH MS, for *Modiolaria vernicosa* MIDDENDORFF, 1851; of *Geukensia* VAN DE POEL, 1959, for *Mytilus demissus* DILLWYN, 1817; and of *Mytilus charruanus* ORBIGNY, 1846 to replace the preoccupied *M. falcata* ORBIGNY, now allocated to *Mytella*. *Modiolus fornicatus* (CARPENTER, 1865) also is preoccupied. SOOT-RYEN proposes *Modiolus carpenteri*, nom. nov. as a replacement.]

R. K. DELL and S. P. DANCE - "The molluscan genus *Ranella* and the distribution of *Ranella olearium* (LINNAEUS)."

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